

Monday, February 26, 1844.

Mr. Walker-Texas.

The Texas meeting in Kentucky in January, caused letters to be addressed to the candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, asking their views on the question of annexing Texas. We have seen only a few of the answers. The reply of Mr. Woodbury was a plain violation of the Scripture—let your yes be yes, and your nay, nay; for his letter was both yes and nay. Whether Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren have expressed their opinions, as desired, we do not know. Mr. Walker of Mississippi, named in his own State as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, returned a very elaborate answer, which has been published in Washington at the Globe office. We are indebted to Mr. CHAMBERS for a copy of it. It occupies thirty-two closely printed pages, and is drawn up with great care and ability.

He argues that there are three ways in which the annexation of Texas can be accomplished—By treaty; by act of Congress; by the action of one of the States of this Union, with the sanction of Congress. The right to acquire territory by treaty has been established, he holds, by the accepted cessions of Florida and Louisiana. Congress has a right to add new territory, under that provision of the Constitution which provides that "New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union." This may be true, yet it seems to us, that the clause originally had sole reference to states which might be formed out of the Territory already possessed by the Union; for, it is immediately added, "but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of Congress." However, we shall not stickle on this point.

The presumed meaning of the framers of the Constitution is an unfair rule of interpretation. That Congress has the right, under the plain letter of the Constitution, to admit "new states," and that to restrict the exercise of this power to the admission of states formed out of Territory already existing, is presuming rather too much concerning the intentions of those who framed the instrument, seems to us undeniable. But, the rule of interpretation contended for by Mr. Walker, would be found very inconvenient for slaveholders in certain cases. If the plain letter of the Constitution is to be our guide, what becomes of slavery under the clause of the amendments, which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law? And how would the slaveholder fare in relation to fugitive slaves, under that clause which provides that the fugitive claimed, must own service or labor under the laws of some state? If the rule of literal interpretation is to be adopted in one case, it must be adopted in all cases. If adopted for the sake of gaining favors for slavery, it must be adopted for the sake of gaining favors to liberty.

The third mode of annexation, he finds a warrant for, in that provision of the Constitution which says, "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power." His argument is,—each of the States before the adoption of the Constitution possessed the power to extend its boundaries, and still has the power, unless it has surrendered it, on entering the Union. There has been no such surrender, unless in the clause of the Constitution above quoted. But the surrender here is only qualified. "With the consent" of Congress, it may still exercise the same prerogative. Texas is a "foreign power." Louisiana or Arkansas, therefore, may by compact with Texas, acquire a right to her territory, "with the consent" of Congress. So far the argument appears conclusive. But, when he goes one step further, and assumes that this consent is not previously necessary—that the act may be done, the compact formed, leaving to Congress merely the business of a subsequent ratification, he has travelled out of the record; he has claimed for the States power not conferred by the Constitution, and one, the exercise of which would lead to consequences utterly incompatible with the existence of the Union. The language of the Constitution is as explicit as it can be:—"No state shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any agreement or compact." &c. It does not say that "no agreement or compact of a State with any other shall be binding without the consent of Congress"—but, it shall not even be entered into, without such consent.

But a still more dangerous doctrine is advanced. Speaking of a pre-existing power in a State to enlarge its boundaries, Mr. Walker says:—"I have not asserted the existence of such a right in a State; but, if the clauses quoted do not confer the authority on Congress, and the re-annexation is refused on that ground, then the annexing power, as a right to enlarge their boundaries, would result to any one of the States, and with the consent of Texas, could be exercised." Among all the monstrosities, engendered by slaveholding Statesmen, we do not recollect one more monstrous than this doctrine. If carried into practice, there would be, there could be, no Union. Indeed it is unworthy notice.

Mr. Walker then speaks at length of our former claims to Texas, and in the course of his remarks asserts that Mr. Clay has ever maintained our title to it, "as clear and unquestionable." This matter should be looked into. Who knows Mr. Clay's present views with regard to Texas? Why is it, that the party which supports him, and whose leaders in the North pretend to be so hostile to the annexation project, take no measures to acquaint the people of the country with his views? Here we have Mr. Walker's assertion that Mr. Clay has ever maintained our title to Texas "as clear and unquestionable." And further, in reference to the treaty of 1819, by which our alleged title was ceded to Spain, Mr. Clay declared "that territory could not be alienated merely by a treaty; and consequently that, notwithstanding the treaty, Texas was still ours!"

Is this the opinion of Mr. Clay now? Where is the evidence that he has changed it? Where is the evidence that he does not yet hold uncertain to this territory to be "clear and unquestionable"? Will the Cincinnati Gazette, or any other Whig paper answer?

More of this letter of Mr. Walker, at another time.

Steamboat Burnt.
The Steamboat SCOTCH VALLEY, which a few days since laid up for the purpose of being painted and repaired, took fire yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, and was burnt to the water's edge. When the fire was first discovered she was put loose from her moorings and floated to the opposite side of the river.

We are happy to learn that there was no losing aboard, and that the loss is simply that of the boat, which might be valued at \$7000 or \$8000. She was owned by Capt. Jas. Davis of Portsmouth, and was commanded by Capt. Gargery. We did not learn how the fire originated.

Congress.

The Senate did not sit on the 17th.

In the House the time was chiefly occupied with the debate on the Rules. Mr. Campbell addressed the House. He undertook to defend the denial of the right of petition, on the ground that it had been already denied by several gag-resolutions. These he regarded as precedents. He also referred to the adoption of the rule of the 1st session of the 27th Congress, by that party in the House of Representatives, which, in the non-slaveholding States, had ever vaunted itself as the defender of the right of petition by which all petitions except upon the subjects, referred to in the President's message and upon the subject of bankruptcy, were refused reception. "This rule was adopted by a Whig in opposition to a Democratic vote."

Mr. Campbell then referred to the vote of 168 to 40 by which the House had refused to receive the petition for a dissolution of the Union, presented by Mr. Adams. Mr. C.'s reference was certainly pertinent—for it was no more constitutional to reject that petition than that other.

He alluded in this connection to Mr. Adams, who, in the course of his elaborate defence, perhaps for the first time in his life, had more resembled the stag than the lion; for, on every occasion in which the gentleman had given way during his discussion of that subject for motions to lay it on the table, he had evidently been seeking a covert to which he could flee from his pursuers, and where he might find refuge from the avengers of the insulted dignity of the House. Bah! The dignity of that House! The reason why Mr. Adams gave way for motions to lay the subject on the table, was because he was willing to waive his own defence, rather than consume the time of Congress, in what some might suppose mere personal struggle.

Mr. Campbell proceeded in what appears to us a very dull speech, to take the most ultra-slaveholding ground—contending that there was no obligation to receive anti-slavery petitions—that Congress had no power over slavery in the District of Columbia—that the internal slave-trade might require its interference to aid or foster it; but Congress had no power to arrest it—that the anti-slavery men were incendiaries and fanatics, &c. &c.

To the "Democracy" he made appeals of the grossest kind, threatening, cox-ing—as if indeed he verily believed they were utterly destitute of principle, and only to be actuated by selfishness.

In conclusion he referred to the position taken by Mr. Cingman, and said, "all history proved that reason was no match for fanaticism." From which we are to infer, that slaveholders in contending against Anti-slavery men, had better lay aside "reason" altogether, and resort to conduct the most absurd. At all events, such has been their practice.

His hour having expired, the floor was given to Mr. Burr of South Carolina. We do hope that Mr. Burr may at least give utterance to some original absurdity. These slavery advocates are growing vague.

The House then took up various bills on the private calendar, after which it adjourned.

Self-Degradation.
The worst feature of the Whig and Democratic parties, is their self-degradation. They choose leaders and worship them. They manufacture vulgar songs, and seek popularity by singing them. They frame symbols most degrading, and glory in them as badges. The Cock symbolizes Democracy, the Coon, Whiggery. If the Democrats triumph, their papers crow, and flaunt through the land the picture of a Rooster. When the Whigs triumph, you see pictures of Cocks torn in fragments by hungry Coons, who have devoured all, but a leg, or a wing, just to show the certainty of its victory. In keeping with all this, is the following:

"The coons East and West are united, from Georgia to Maine they agree
To vote for the coon of Kentucky, so worthy of office is he.
Chorus—Hurra for the coon of Kentucky.
The chief of all coons now is he,
The locos have tried to destroy him,
But always barked up the wrong tree.
All we have to say is, the mode of electioneering pursued by such parties, will do infinitely more damage, by its unfavorable influence on the minds and morals of the people, than all the good which can result from the prevalence of the political principles of either of them. Their conduct insults the common understanding of the People. If we are to be captivated by devices so vulgar and brutalizing, the idea of self-government is a mockery."

Ohio Legislature.
SENATE, Feb. 20. Mr. Baldwin gave notice that to-morrow or on some subsequent day, he would ask leave to introduce a bill to repeal the law of the present session which exempts the Bank of Wooster and other banks from the safeguards and penalties of the general banking law.

The bill to encourage the culture of silk was postponed indefinitely by a vote of 17 to 15.

HOUSE, Feb. 20. The appropriation bill was under discussion in Committee of the Whole, which rose and asked leave to sit again. A resolution was adopted for the election of certain officers on the following day at 3 o'clock.

SENATE, Feb. 21. The retrenchment bill was passed by the Senate, and is now a law, a law that will require future legislation to make at all tolerable. Just before this the Senate had taken up the House resolution respecting the election of certain officers, and amended it as usual.

In the House, the appropriation bill was again under discussion.

Texas—The Land of Promise.
Look at the following table; it tells a tale.
In 1837 our exports to Texas were \$1,007,928
1838 " " 1,545,880
1839 " " 1,987,062
1840 " " 1,218,271
1841 " " 808,296
1842 " " 406,921
1843 " " 190,904

This diminution in the exports to that country, cannot come from the growth of manufactures there—the cause is plain—the people have nothing to give in exchange. We hear terrible stories about the decay of the West India Colonies, since the abolition act, and the danger that the peninsula will become paupers. But since that act, the exports of Great Britain to these colonies, have multiplied, hundreds of thousands, every year!

A man named Lemmon having commenced the delivery of temperance lectures in Philadelphia, Du Solle, that prince of wit, remarks that "nothing is better than Lemmon's to put down drunkenness."

SAINT CHILD.—"Mamma, are all vessels called ships?" "Yes, my child." "Then how are the national ships called men-of-war?" "Jane, put this boy to bed."

The editor of the Salem Register has had an umbrella returned to him after seven months' absence during which time it was used well!

A schoolmaster in Ohio advertises that he will keep a "Sunday school" twice a week—Tuesday and Saturday.

Hydrophobia.

As we shall doubtless soon be visited by some itinerant lecturer on *Hydrophobia*, it may be interesting to our readers to know something about the thing itself. *Vaccina PANICULATA*, as we said the other day, is the author of a *water-cure* was while a peasant, and of a *water-cure* was suggested to him, from the rapid cure of a crushed finger by keeping it in cold water to allay pain. Afterwards, he had several ribs broken, tore off the bandages of the physician, and applied wet sheets to relieve his agony. He effected a speedy cure. Forthwith he began to doctor wounds, and finally diseases in the same way. His fame increased, and persecution increased; patients abounded. The laws against innovations in Medicine were severe, but a Medical Commission, which reported in his favor, saved him from their penalties. Since then, in Germany alone, have sprung up no less than one hundred Hydrophobic establishments; and the system is making converts everywhere.

The following paragraph from a report in the *New York Tribune* of a lecture by Dr. Shaw, will give some idea of the mode of practice.

"The water used medically must be pure, and is applied by supporting the patient, especially in the morning; by baths, usually cold, and either general or partial; by rubbing the patient briskly in a wet sheet and then dry; by wrapping him in a wet sheet and then in dry blankets, repeated the object, otherwise continuing it until a soft and gentle perspiration is produced. Experience has taught Prussians to produce perspiration less frequently than at first. The *douche*, or cascade falling on the patient from a height of 20 or 30 feet, is much used, and with signal effect."

The Candidates Questioned.
Since we wrote the article on Texas, we learn from the National Anti-Slavery Standard, that the three most prominent candidates of the Whig and Democratic parties, Messrs. Clay, Calhoun and Van Buren have been questioned on the subject of Texas, by a Northern citizen, and have REFRAINED FROM ANSWERING. On the tariff, bank and other kindred questions, Mr. Clay's opinions have been frequently given, yet he has been at pains to answer questions put to him on these topics, when asked to do so only by an individual. And so of the other candidates. Why have they not expressed their views on a question, on which their position is absolutely unknown? Can any one explain?

We give from the pen of the editor of the Standard, an old supporter of Mr. Clay, the following account of the matter.

"We were his early, constant, and ardent friend and supporter, having by the steadiness and singleness of our attachment, carried among those most devoted to him, the cognomen of 'Old Kent,' at the time his star, like the flickering light of Lear, seemed ready to go out forever. Moreover, we had often communicated with Mr. Clay on public and private questions, and we expected a prompt and friendly neighborly courtesy of a reply. It would seem that silence was found more convenient. We shall see whether the people will permit that silence to continue, and like the simple stork, put their heads into the wolf's mouth, to find out what his sentiments are upon the subject of biting them off."

The following is the letter addressed to Mr. Clay:

NEW YORK, November 1, 1843.
HON. HENRY CLAY:
Sir—I have long felt, and have had occasion to express, (as you may have learned from a publication I had the pleasure of sending you) a deep interest in the question of the annexation of Texas to the United States.

There are indications, which I think can no longer be mistaken, of a determination on the part of the federal Executive to consummate a peaceable and friendly neighborly, long meditated and prepared by himself, his predecessors, and a large portion of their adherents.

In 1820, when the subject of the Florida treaty was before the house of representatives, you submitted to that body, and supported in a zealous speech, a resolution, declaring that Florida was an adequate compensation for Texas, and that it was expedient to transfer this territory to any foreign power. Since that period, nothing so far as I know, of a public nature, has appeared, from which anything could be inferred concerning your views of the proposed annexation. I am aware that the question in 1820 was very different in its moral aspect from that which is now presented. It was then whether we should relinquish for a substantial equivalent, a supposed claim to a territory. It is now whether we shall usurp, or seize and appropriate the territory, to which we did not relinquish our claim, whatever it was, and have ever since been in the full and uninterrupted enjoyment of the consideration for which we relinquished it. I allude to the historical fact, not because it affords a sufficient ground of inference as to your opinions on the subject of this letter, for in that case, I should not have addressed you; but because, in the absence of everything else, it will be, and is the source of impressions unjust, I would fain believe, to yourself; and calculated, not speedily removed, to do us mischief to the cause of justice, the progress of reform, and the highest interests of the country.

In pursuance of the duty of an elector to inform himself of the opinions and intentions (if elected) of the candidates for office, I beg leave for myself, and in behalf of many friends and fellow-citizens, respectfully to ask of you, as a candidate for the presidency of the United States, what is your opinion of the justice and expediency of the annexation of Texas to the United States.

Respectfully, your ob't. serv't.,
DAVID LEE CHILD.

Hamilton County Liberty Association.
Dr. BAILEY:
You will oblige the Hamilton county Liberty Association by publishing the following list of its officers for the present year.

Samuel Lewis, President.
Dr. W. C. Irwin, Vice Pres't, 1st Ward.
D. DeForest " 2d " "
Thomas Henton " 3d " "
W. Wonder " 4th " "
Edward Nevers " 5th " "
Amos Moore " 6th " "
Mark Robinson " 7th " "
A. Doughty " 8th " "
Benjamin Bassett " 9th " "
John Matson, " Storm Township.
James Biddle, " Miami.
Dr. J. Fuller, " Greene.
T. H. Carnahan, " Crosby.
Wm. Carnahan, " Coleman.
Edgar A. Myers, " Springfield.
Wm. Gregory, " Sycamore.
Milton Glenn, " Mill Creek.
Thaddeus Hanford, " Fulton.
H. J. Adams, Secretary.
Jacob Burnet, Jr., Treasurer.

These and the following nine gentlemen constitute the Executive Committee.
S. P. Chase, Geo. W. Phillips, E. Harrington, M. W. Bartlett, Dr. H. J. Cox, Dr. Wm. Price, Henry Lewis, John De Graw, Chas. Bartlett.

The Association meets every Friday evening in Liberty Hall in rear of the Herald Office. All Liberty men, and others interested in the cause of liberty, are invited to attend.

Friday, Feb. 23.
Debate on the Rules.
It is said that as soon as the members elect from Maryland shall have taken their seats in Congress, the debate on the rules will be closed and the question be taken.

The Proceedings of the Friends of Association.
We cheerfully give insertion to-day to the official report of the proceedings of the Convention of the Friends of Association, held last week in this city; not because we are committed to any system of Association, but because we intend to make our paper a faithful chronicle of the times.

Monday, February 27, 1844.
Folly.
"He was willing, and he wished to co-operate according to the original design of the framers of the Constitution, to carry out all the compromises of the Constitution; and one of the last things he would do, would be to refuse to vote for a President of the United States, or any other officer, upon the ground that he was a slaveholder."

Speech of Mr. Severance.

Mr. SEVERANCE had just been referring to the policy of the Liberty men, in withholding their votes from slaveholders. The declaration above quoted, as it followed immediately, seems to indicate a refusal to vote for a candidate because he was a slaveholder. Where is such a compromise to be found? We recollect that Mr. Giddings once contended, as did the *New York Tribune*, that for any party to make non-slaveholding a condition to candidacy for office, was a violation of the rights of slaveholders! And the same sentiment we have heard repeated again and again.

Under no circumstances could the privileged order of slaveholders, the two hundred and fifty thousand men who rule this republic, be persuaded to support the claims of an Abolitionist to any office under the General Government. Has any one ever thought of charging them with a violation of the Constitution in this respect?

We have heard some Whigs say that they would rather vote for the Devil than Mr. Van Buren. Do they violate Mr. Van Buren's constitutional rights? Indeed, the whole party absolutely proscribes any candidates for State or National offices, who entertain certain views in regard to the currency and tariff. How dreadfully they violate the Constitution!

"The Democracy" too, in this State, could not be prevailed upon to support the office of Governor, a Bank director, or a Bank supporter. How dare they thus violate the Constitution, which secures to all adult white males over 21 eligibility to office?

Every man of common sense knows that if the Constitution secures to us all the right of eligibility, it secures no less completely the right of selection or suffrage. Any man who chooses may stand as a candidate; any other may vote for or against him, as he chooses.

This is all plain sailing. But when men, of good sense on other occasions, come within hail of slavery, they seem perfectly infatuated. You may systematically vote against a Whig, or a Democrat, or a Tyrant, or an Abolitionist; but a SLAVEHOLDER—take care! he is sacred—speak of him softly—he has peculiar constitutional guarantees—hands off of the compromises of the Constitution—he asks for office, and if you reject him, you have done a horrible deed—you are a perjured man—you are a violator of the Constitution!

We are sick, sick at this loathsome adulation paid the slaveholder. It would really seem as if the American people were so in love with some sort of an aristocracy on which to lavish their reverence, that they had virtually constituted the negro-holders, the Lords Temporal of the nation; and by and by, we shall expect to see Patriarch McDuffie, who led the way in an Abrahamic argument in behalf of slavery, and the whole batch of Doctors of Divinity who have prostituted themselves to the defence of a detestable system of oppression, constituted the Lords Spiritual—in which case, we suppose, it will be held to be grossly unconstitutional not to do whatsoever these two Superior Estates of the realm may direct.

Unconstitutions not to vote for a Slaveholder! Who but men with their necks under the yoke would venture whither so degrading a sentiment! Doubtless, we were at the North to resolve never to give our support to a Southern man for office, we should be violating the spirit of the Union, though not the Constitution. But this is not the point in question. Liberty men have no sectional feelings, or ought to have none. Give us a Southern man of sound principles who is not a Slaveholder, and we will vote for him. Have not such men on our ticket? The selection of Mr. Hney as our candidate, shows that we care nothing about geographical distinctions. The Slaveholders are not the South. There are thousands and hundreds of thousands of worthy citizens in the Slave States who are not slaveholders. To them we make no objection. But Slaveholders are habitual violators of every fundamental principle of our Government, and therefore we oppose them.

What are these principles? Every man has a right to property, to himself, his wife, his children, his earnings. This is one principle. Does not the slaveholder violate it every day? Every man has a right to liberty—to free thought and free action. This is another principle. Does the slaveholder recognize it? Every man has a right to "pursue happiness." This is a third principle. Does the slaveholder allow the slave to pursue his own happiness? The Constitution was framed "to establish justice." This is a fourth principle. Is it just for two hundred and fifty thousand men to reduce to the condition of brutes, and keep there, two millions and a half of other men, and to use the government for the support of this system of gross injustice?

Every fundamental principle then of civil government, of our government, do they violate, and yet to refuse to support them for office would be a violation of the Constitution! I may vote against a Whig, because he holds improper doctrines, or a Democrat, because his views are "destructive," or an Abolitionist, because he would carry out the principles of the Declaration of Independence in application to slavery, all this I may do, and not violate the Constitution; but to refuse to vote for the slaveholder, a gross violator of every principle of the Declaration of Independence, and every principle of the Constitution,—"O, my offence is rank, it smells to heaven."

Maryland.
We learn from the *National Intelligencer* that a bill has passed the House of Delegates, by a vote of 44 to 34, for the collection of taxes, and will no doubt pass the Senate. The object of it is, to redeem the credit of the State by enabling her to discharge her debt. The report of a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House is very encouraging on this point.

"The annual value," it says, "of the agricultural productions of Maryland, according to a statistical work of authority published in 1841, is \$43,846,300, more than tripling the entire principal of our debt, and of which one and a half per centum would pay the interest."

The report hopes that Maryland will be the first of the *defuncting* States to discharge her obligations. Possibly she may, but it is doubtful.

Tuesday, February 27, 1844.

Scenes at Columbus.

We ask sober-minded men, what therein is the circumstances of the times, to warrant a re-enactment of the scenes of 1840? We know that many, even of those who participated in the wild excitement of that period, condemned it; and were tolerant only because they thought it would not be repeated. But, what do we see now? All around us, the same indications of a most licentious excitement, and what, again, we ask, is there to justify or excuse it? What great question is there? No issue is presented on the question of a National Bank. There is no talk about Executive usurpations, and a standing army. The tariff is held out as the great question—but both parties profess the same principles in regard to it; they differ only in details. Why then this uproar in the political elements? And what is there in the character of the candidates to excite enthusiasm on either side? Overflowing philanthropy is not the attribute of either. Profound and comprehensive intellect belongs to neither. Neither is distinguished by high moral character. Neither has fought the battles of his country, nor evinced his patriotism, by a profuse outlay of sweat and blood. Neither has grown poor in the service of his country. Neither has originated a system of measures or policy to which the nation or any great party in it, now adheres. It may be said this is not true in relation to Mr. Clay. We say, it is true. For, if he originated or once fathered the American system, he has bastardized it—and so has the Whig party. And as to Mr. Van Buren, we suppose it will hardly be contended, that he is doing more than following in the footsteps of greater men than himself.

Whence then these demonstrations of apparent enthusiasm, which would rival in extravagance those of 1840? They are all forced. They are not of the people, we most devoutly hope, but of demagogues.

To show that there is cause for our remarks, we read the following extract from an article in the Ohio State Journal, concerning the scenes in Columbus, at the political gathering on the 22d.

"Here come the Kickapoo" about the crowd, as a large CANOE with several banners streaming from its staffs, and containing some forty of the ancient tribe, turns the corner of a street. Yes! here are the Licking Kickapoo with *White* in the bow of their gallant barque and an *Indian Chief*, in full costume, in the stern-sheet! The canoe is drawn by six white horses, and is preceded by the *Graville Band*, in their carriage, draw by four horses!

The Knox county delegation, a strong and gallant band, also brought with them a large painted canoe, upon wheels, drawn by eight horses. From its staffs flew a flag, and its crew are full of life and song.

What relation Henry Clay bears to the Kickapoo, what attributes of whig policy are symbolized by Indian chiefs and canoes, we are not advised. "Coons," "Kickapoo," "Chiefs," and "Canoes!"

Sober-minded, Christian men of Ohio, what think you of these things?

A Case in Point.
A foreigner, judging from our exports alone, might suppose that the region of country that supplies the most valuable of them, is distinguished for its wealth. On examining more closely, however, he would find, that while the cultivation of cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco absorb most of the labor and capital of the Southern States; so that necessarily there must be a large surplus for export; the free States of the West and North diversify their industry, so as to raise what is demanded at home to satisfy the multifarious wants of the community—and that these forms of industry produce a far greater amount of substantial wealth than is the portion of the South. This is a case in point, as an illustration of the state of things, in the West Indies; since the abolition act. Under the system of slavery, a few planters coerced all the labor of the islands into the production of two or three great staples. The sum total of these, was the sum total of the wealth of the colonies, a wealth chiefly concentrated in a few hands. But, these colonies have a various soil, and a climate favorable to a various cultivation, and the very moment freedom was declared, and the laborers left at liberty to choose their employments, they began to do just what the industrial classes of the North have always done—diversify their labor; bring out every capability of the soil; become in fact small proprietors. This new direction to industry, was favored by the indisposition of the rich planters to give adequate wages. Necessarily the crops fell off—that is, there were less amounts of the great staples raised—and hence the stories which have been set afloat about the ruin of the islands. But there is far more production, than before; more varied—and there is a greater amount of wealth in the islands, owing to this fact; just as there is more wealth in the free States than the slave States; and it is more diffused among the masses. This is the terrible ruin inflicted upon the West India by the abolition act.

In this too we have an explanation of the incessant demand for labor, and the various schemes for importing it from Sierra Leone, British India, &c. China. Labor runs in new channels—besides the laborers, bring their own masters, will not submit to those exhausting tasks which used to be imposed upon them as slaves. Hence, for a long time to come, there must be demands to supply the deficiency thus created. But, even now, as we were told the other day by a gentleman from Jamaica, a native of the island and resident there amidst all its changes, the planters could command labor, if they would pay fair wages.

Congress—The House.
February 19th.—This was petition day in the House. Mr. Adams presented one from Western Pennsylvania, praying such an amendment of the Constitution as would recognize God as the Supreme Ruler of the universe, and his scriptures as the Supreme Law.

The vulgar force was again enacted—the question of reception being raised, and that question laid on the table.

A memorial was presented from the Democratic members of the Rhode Island General Assembly, praying an inquiry into the power of the President to interfere in the concerns of the State, calling for various correspondence, and asking Congress to guaranty a republican Constitution to that State &c. It was referred to a Select Committee of five members. We confess we feel somewhat interested in this matter. It would gratify us to know what is meant by that clause of the Constitution which guarantees a republican form of government to each State. It strikes us that Rhode Island, to my mind, has struck us as republican in form as South Carolina or Mississippi, in each of which the majority of the whole people is held in slavery, and in the former of which a majority of the white people is excluded from participation in the government. We hope we shall have a full report. The truth is, it strikes us that said clause of the Constitution is a mere dead letter.

The House adjourned over till Wednesday, in order to visit the Fairgrounds—making the people pay them on Tuesday some \$2000—for doing nothing!

Congress—The Senate.
February 19.—Several memorials were presented and referred.

A bill reported by Mr. ARCHER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, for the purchase of 1500 copies of Robert Greenhow's work on Oregon and California, at the rate of two dollars a copy, to be furnished to the members of Congress, the Heads of Departments, &c.—provoked the opposition of Mr. Benton. He thought it a monstrous abuse, that the money of the people should be squandered every session of Congress, in the purchase of books for members. Mr. Archer thought it highly important in regard to the title of this country to Oregon. Mr. BUCHANAN was in favor of the purchase of the books, but not their distribution among the members. Mr. BENTON, who seems to have a trembling anxiety lest the great importance of his position on this Oregon question should not be understood, told them there was a better title to that territory than any mentioned in the book—and he had rights in that body on that subject, himself. He is evidently fast to bursting, and in mercy to him, the Senate should allow him to tap himself. Mr. Benton is an industrious member, and really well informed; but his organ of self-esteem towers like a steep.

The tariff question came up again for consideration—Mr. PASTOR resuming his remarks.—There was nothing very striking in his speech. He seemed to concur with Mr. McDuffie that the prosperity of New England depended upon the tariff, and that the whole indeed became a waste, were it repealed or essentially modified. And this, we suppose, led him again to repeat his declaration, "If the government was to be destroyed unless this system were abandoned, let it be destroyed;" and again would we denounce such a sentiment. Were anti-slavery men to hold such language, you would soon have every newspaper barking at their heels.—As to the protective policy being the pillar of New England prosperity, we do not believe a word of it. Is her commerce worth nothing? Are the enterprise, intelligence, skill, capital, of her people, worth nothing? Tariff or no tariff, she would manufacture just to the extent of the surplus of capital that could not be profitably employed in other channels. Systems of Legislation may do a great deal of harm; but they produce precious little of the real good mankind enjoy.

Very Late From Europe.
Our Sunday news are set up Monday morning. Circumstances beyond our control, and such as are not likely again to occur, prevented us from giving in yesterday morning's paper, the foreign news by the Hibernia.

The steamer arrived at Boston on the 19th bringing London dates to the 3d inst. and Liverpool to the 4th.

Cotton had advanced a farthing a pound—which would produce a wonderful change in the business world.

The trial of O'Connell had been seventeen days in progress. The rumor of a Popish plot had been exploded. The government was intent on securing conviction, by excluding from the Jury all Catholics and Liberals.

The Queen's speech at the opening of parliament was unimportant. Sir Robert Peel announced his intention to oppose any further change in the Corn Laws. Amendments moved to the usual motions for supplies, calling for inquiry into the grievances of the people, had failed by large majorities.

American provisions were doing well, beef excepted.

On the continent little of interest transpired. In the East Indies, England's power was marching onward.

Sir Francis Burdett, once a Radical, then a Conservative, died, aged 75—under the effects, so it is reported, of excessive Hydrophobia.

Christiana Gilmore reclaimed from this country as a fugitive criminal, has been tried and acquitted.

The State Trials in Ireland were the absorbing question. The Attorney General at the conclusion of a long harangue, against the repeal, in support of the charges, and in favor of the Union, asked in apparent triumph—"Is there any counsel on the other side, who will declare this act of Union void?" "Yes," exclaimed O'Connell.

On the seventh day the Court was crowded to hear Mr. Sheehy's opening speech in defence. His course on the Repeal had lessened him in the estimation of the Irish people, but his speech restored him to their favor. "It was a noble defence of Ireland, and a bold and burning rebuke of the injustice and tyranny of England." It drew tears from O'Connell. In one of his bursts of eloquence, it is said, a shout rang over the Court, which called down the indignation of the Chief Justice.

The thirteenth day was occupied with other speeches in the defence. Mr. Fitzgibbon, having made some severe remarks on the course of the Attorney General, received a note from that functionary amounting to a challenge. Mr. F. threw it back, and demanded it should be read by the Court. The Attorney General refused—and Mr. F. then stated its contents, which caused great excitement. The Court expressed surprise and regret at the contempt of Court by the Attorney General, who at last withdrew the note. The Queen should order his transportation to South Carolina. He would make a capital member of Congress from that State. It is asserted by the *Liverpool Journal*, that a law has been discovered in the indictment. If so, the whole matter will end in smoke.

The English papers say that the British Minister, Mr. Pakenham, has full powers to settle the Oregon question with this Government.

Liberty Convention in West Pennsylvania.
The Liberty Convention for Western Pennsylvania met on the 22d inst. in Pittsburgh, at Temperance Hall, Dr. Wm. A. Penningman was President. Dr. Lemoyne was nominated for Governor. An electoral ticket was formed. The proceedings were harmonious. The Convention was large. The speeches were good. The delegates were enthusiastic. Western Pennsylvania, says a correspondent, will give a good account of herself at the Ballot box. They could have no better man, than Dr. Lemoyne, for their candidate.

A Good Anecdote.
In one of our western States there lived an old gentleman named Brown, who had a most beautiful daughter; and, as is the case generally, as regards pretty girls, she had many suitors. Among the number was one named *Weller*, who was so fortunate as to have gained the favor of her; but was so unlucky as to meet with no favor from the old gentleman. Mary, for that was her name, was taken sick, and her lover hearing of it, posted off to see his lady love. At the door he met Mr. Brown, and inquired about Miss Mary's health. "She's very sick," was the reply. "Can't I see her?" asked *Weller*. "No, no; what can you do for her?" "Why, I'll make her well, I'll take her in less than an hour." This gained him admittance; and sure enough, in the stipulated time, Mary was—*Weller*.

Wednesday, February 28, 1844.

First Gun from Dayton.

Dayton has sent us forty-one new subscribers, on our club plan, to begin with in advance of any other place. We shall expect one hundred from there. Cannot Troy send us at least twenty? Red Oak and Ripley, we are told, are raising forty. All it needs is that some one or two persons, devoted to the cause should spend a little time about the business, and the work is done. What say you? Is it worth while to get 3,000 new subscribers, between now and the next election? We do not wish any one to consider it a personal favor, to get subscribers in this way. Let it be done, in order to spread our principles. What say the friends in Greenville, Xenia, Wilmington, Athens, Granville and in the towns further North? But let none misunderstand our terms. Here they are—

We say in all frankness that the success of this plan depends upon the co-operation of our friends. If we can succeed in obtaining three thousand new subscribers in this way, we shall most probably save ourselves from loss. But if the returns of new subscribers fall considerably short of this we shall be the loser.

Clubs of not less than 20 shall have the *Philanthropist* one year at the rate of one DOLLAR A COPY, payable in advance.

Clubs under twenty, and not less than ten, shall have the paper one year at the rate of ONE DOLLAR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A COPY, always payable in advance.

Clubs under ten, and not less than six, shall have the paper at the rate of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS A COPY per year always payable in advance.

Youth's Monthly Visitor.
This Monthly will be sent out the beginning of next week. We shall send the first number to the subscribers to the *Philanthropist*. If they wish for the paper they will forward the money at once, and retain the number sent; if they do not, they will please return the paper to this office. Let every one to whom the paper is sent, not only subscribe, but use some effort to get others to do so, and we shall soon have a good list.

Price 25 cents a year, for one copy, 5 copies for a dollar, invariably in advance.

PROSPECTS
OF THE
YOUTH'S

Oats.	
Life and Trust Co.	\$ prem
Fidelity	" " "
Banking	" " "
Commercial	" " "
Commercial Bank Scioto	10 dis
Sillicotho	10 dia
Western	10 dia
Union	12 dia
Cleveland	50 dia
Exporting Co.	35 dia
Urban	45 dia
Travel	65 dia
Mechanics and Traders	" " "
Union	" " "
Circleville, old	" " "
Wooter	" " "
Contra	" " "
Genney	" " "
Torwalk	" " "
Leavenworth, old bank	par
Harteta	" " "
Cl. Louisville	" " "
Pleasant	" " "
Dinton Bank of Columbus	" " "
New Lisbon	" " "
Wayton	" " "
Western Reserve	" " "
Franklin Bank of Columbus	" " "
State Bank and Branches	par
scrip, old dates	10 dia
All solvent Banks	par
Virginia,	par
Eastern solvent Banks	par
Wheeling	par
Illinois.	25 dia
State Bank	30 dia
Shawneetown	" " "
State Bank and Branches	par
Tennessee.	2 dia
Other solvent Banks	" " "
Alabama.	1 dia
Mobile	7 dia
Other Banks	" " "
Marine & Fire Ins. Co., Milwaukee	2 dia
Georgia.	" " "
All Solvent Banks	3 dia
North Carolina.	3 dia
All solvent Banks	" " "
South Carolina.	3 dia
All solvent Banks	" " "
Louisiana.	par
Specie paying Banks generally	" " "
Eastern Banks generally	1 dia
New England	1 dia
New York city	1 dia
country	1 dia
Pittsburgh	1 dia
Philadelphia city	1 dia
Baltimore	1 dia
Maryland	1 dia
EXCHANGE.	
Selling Rates by the Banks and Brokers.	
Boston	1 pre Baltimore
New York	1 New Orleans
Philadelphia	1 St. Louis
Exchange &c. at New Orleans,	
At the latest dates.	
On London	7 @ 7 1/2 prem
France	57 3/4 @ 57 1/2 per doll
New York, 60 days	2 @ 22 dia
short sight	1 @ 21 dia
Boston, 60 days	2 @ 22 dia
U. S. Treasury Notes	1 @ 21 dia
U. S. Bank Notes	20 dia
Kentucky Bank Notes	1 @ 21 dia
Cincinnati do	none
Indiana do	1 @ 21 dia
St. Paul of Illinois	none
Municipality	No. I, 8—II, 9—III, 40
BOOKS AND STATIONARY.	
WILLIAM T. TRUMAN having removed to the No. 53, Main street under the Museum, has for sale a large stock of Books and stationary, which he is sold low for cash. This assortment embraces the most popular names, and includes Law, and Music books, and consists in part as follows:	
Smith's Productive Grammar;	
Manda's Politics;	
McGuffey's Eclectic Reader;	
Ray's do;	
Smith's Geography and Atlas;	
Smith's do do;	
do do of the Heavens;	
Parley's Geography;	
Smith's Arithmetic;	
Do do do;	
Smilie's do;	
Day's Algebra;	
Olmsted's Anatomy;	
do Natural History;	
Weber's Dictionary;	
Comstock's Natural Philosophy;	
do Chemistry;	
do Physiology;	
do Mineralogy;	
do Botany;	
do Young Chemist;	
do do Botanist;	
Coronation Natural History, France—200 Grinnell's Natural History, Greece, England and United States;	
Lincoln's Botany;	
Warren's Religion and Washington;	
Riffin's Ancient History, Library edition;	
Vortral Polyak-keeping;	
United States Dispensary, new edition;	
Rheir's Notes;	
do Practice;	
do Therapeutics;	
Chitty's Criminal Law;	
do Precedents;	
on Bills;	
Harrison and Harrington's Equity Digest;	
Mason's Sacred Harp, vol. 1;	
do do in plate 1, New edition;	
Young Minister;	
Boston Gee Book;	
Quarto Bibles for \$1.25 and upwards;	
Royal Octavo Polio Bible, fane and plain.	
STATIONARY.	
SEVEN PENS—140 gross in boxes, from leading manufacturers of Gilotte, Perry, Par- dow, Mitchell, Hayden, Sheldon, &c.; embracing a wide range of quality from the beginning to the day of the present. Various lbs., manufactured by Maynard and Moyle, Hoover, Butler and others. LETTER FANCY—200 reams from approved makers, manufactures by Foxhall Papers—200 reams assorted, qualities extra fine and common. Quills in great variety, and quantities. Blank book bound and in half binding. Memoranda books, assorted; Wafers and Sealing Wax; Bonnet- boards, 100 gross, assorted.	
Book seller and Stationer, Main-st., under Museum.	
Feb 27	
HISTORICAL CHART.	
PRESENTING AT ON VIEW THE HISTORY OF THE World, from the earliest time to the present day, By A. B. LYMAN.	
From E. P. Appleton & Co., D. D. President of Western College, Cincinnati.	
I consider this chart an invaluable addition to the historical instruction in all our educational institutions, from the Common School to the College and Uni- versity.	
From S. Stone, D. D., Professor of Biblical Liter- ature and History, Lane Seminary, near Cincinnati.	
I can readily recommend it to all worthy families, to appreciate the importance of this most interesting and instructive study.	
C. E. BROWN.	
From S. Robinson, D. D., well known throughout the United States as a leading Historian.	
I highly recommend Mr. Lyman's historical chart from a certain knowledge of its immemorial importance in acquiring distinct conceptions of history by methods of reading could not supply. If time is a treasure of greater value than wealth, when both are lost in conducting the studies of this youth, we have gained a very high object. And I am persuaded that this chart only far exceeds every preceding effort of the kind, but also that it contains more competent knowledge of all the important events that cannot be effaced from memory, and is the above opinion respecting Mr. Lyman's historical chart.	
JOHN RAY, Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy, Wash- ington, and President of the Board of Trustees for the Public Schools of Cincinnati.	
P. B. WILDER, Principal of Female Collegiate Institute, Cin.	
L. L. VAN DYKE, Principal of Female Institute for Young Ladies, Cin.	
In truth war has hardly conceived of a more pleasant and enjoyable way to one's own self in the centre of a room, surrounding the world from the beginning to the day of the present, with their rise, and decline, and all important events in their exact order, visible at one view, making an impression that cannot be effaced from the mind.	
The chart may be had at the following rooms on Fifth and Sixth streets, west side, No. 24 over Graham's Paper Warehouse.	
N. O. CARPENTER.	
J. C. RICHARDSON, Cincinnati, near Main.	
ELLIPIC SPRINGS.	
All sizes and weights, Rowland's make, warranted.	
An assortment of Axes, suitable for loggers and car- riages, for sale by J. DONALDSON, No. 24, Main st.	
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